

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,985

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八月二十一日

HONGKONG TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1891.

二年四

五十九英年

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, at the office, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until notice is given.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERT SEMENIS.

CLARATS
CLO VINIBRON \$3 per doz. qts.
ATRONE 34
FRANCO 35
VANHATU 36
Samples sent on application.

G. GIRAULT,
8, Queen's Road.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1891.

The TRADING BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [2137]

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1865 & 1884.—
No. 1—The High Court of Justice, in Bankruptcy, No. 13 of 1891—Re CHARLES LYAL GRANT, FREDERICK HAYLEY BELL, and FRANK MILLS YODD trading as Adamson, Bell & Co., of 4 Fenchurch Avenue, in the City of London; Shanghai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Foochow, Hongkong, and New York, and the United States, and Merchants.—ALBERT HUEY COOPER, of 16, George Street, Mansion House, in the City of London, Chartered Accountant, hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified on the 27th July, 1891, by the Board of Trade, as the USEFEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All Persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward the proofs of debt to me, Dated 2nd July, 1891.

ALBERT HUEY COOPER, Trustee.

CHOSLEY & BURN, 2, Moorgate Street, Building, London, E.C., Solicitors.

[2138]

FOR AMOT AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"YIKSANG."

Captain Golsworthy, will be despatched as above at 2 P.M. TO A.T., the 15th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1891. [2139]

FOR SHANGHAI.

"LYEEMON."

Captain G. Remond, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to HENSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1891. [2140]

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer

"SOMDETCH PHRANANG."

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [2141]

PORTLAND LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND PORTLAND (OREGON) VIA JAPAN PORTS.

(Taking through Cargo to PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to INLAND and ATLANTIC CITIES, connecting at PORTLAND with the OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, and UNION PACIFIC RAILWAYS.)

THE Steamship

"SUSSEX."

Captain Holt, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [2142]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered by steamer.

Goods will be forwarded by steamer.

On board after the 17th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Messrs. N. Mody and Company's Godown of Wanchai.

No Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1891. [2143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"J. S. GILLIOTT'S B'STEEL PENS."

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS, 1871-1889.

These world-famous Pens are the Best in the World." [2144]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD., TOKIO, JAPAN.

C. S. AETHUL, MANAGER.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS FINE HOTEL is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway, and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House, and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated, and cheerful accommodation. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and social festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers, and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES \$3 to \$45 per day.

C. S. ARTHUR,

Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED.

A N EFFICIENT STEWARD for the MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL; also a GOOD PORTUGUESE WAITER.

Apply to JOHN A. JUPP,

32-40 Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [2145]

CHINA TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Head Quarters, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TEA-HOUSE BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept.

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [2146]

THE CHINA BORROW COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 6, Queen's Lane, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 10th instant, viz.—

1. That John Wheeler, of 10, Queen's Lane, is appointed Secretary and that John Wheeler, of 10, Queen's Lane, is appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2. That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting, and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part, and Mr. John Wheeler, of 10, Queen's Lane, of the same, is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and exercised under the provisions of Section CXLI of the Ordinances of Hongkong, No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [2147]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 11th September instant, the following Special Resolution was submitted to the Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and passed as follows:

"That Mr. Robert Fraser Smith shall be appointed to the Hongkong Jockey Club "under Rule 40."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 11th September instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Stewards,

J. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1891. [2148]

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURES.

THE attention of DEBENTURE HOLDERS is called to the fact that the DEBENTURES of the COMPANY will be accepted at PAR in lieu of Cash in the purchase of the property advertised for Sale at MOUNTAIN VIEW.

For further particulars apply to JOHN A. JUPP,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891. [2149]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS

are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1891, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [2150]

IMURIA MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY,

run by the Dukes of Beaufort, K.G.

FISHING by H. Cholmondeley-Pennell.

RACING and SPELEOLOGY, by the Earl of Suffolk and Arthur Coventry.

SHOOTING, by Sir G. F. Lyttelton and Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, Bart.

VOLLEY-BALL and COVER.

IRON-CRAFT, by Mr. W. Woolgate.

CRICKET, by A. G. Steel and H. R. H. Lytton.

FOOTBALL, by Mr. F. H. Marshall.

CRICKET, by Mr. F. H. Marshall.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

WHITE BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES.

RUSSIAN LEATHER TENNIS SHOES.

RUSSIA LEATHER TENNIS SHOES.

WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

BROWN CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

TENNIS SASHES, TENNIS BELTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

GOLD MEDALS & SILVER MEDALS

By Appointment.

K U H N & C O.
YOKOHAMA.
(Established, 1869.)THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT
Known as the Oldest and most reliable Establishment in the East.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.

[1874]

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
No. 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS
IN STOCK.A SMILED EUROPEAN STONE-MAN
SUPERINTENDENTS ALL WORKS
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM
COASTAL PORTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891.

[1874]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Season 1891-92.

THE First Shipment of our supply of
GARDEN SEEDS

for this season has arrived and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from 80 to 800, allowed 25% discount.

Orders from one person, over 800 allowed an extra 5% discount.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in bags containing 10lb each—\$1.50.

Bags—28lb—\$4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

RAISONNE'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON CO., LIMITED.—

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

[19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the present column should be addressed to "The Editor."

All correspondence regarding their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Order for "Extra Copies" of the "Daily Press" should be sent to the office of the "Daily Press" at the time of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at "Walburn," The Peak, the wife of Wm. Dandy, of a son.

[1213]

THE Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1891.

At the meeting of the Caylon Legislative Council on the 23rd ultmo, the Governor in his opening speech of the session made certain references to matters connected with crime which may furnish useful suggestions for legislation in this Colony. Sir Arthur Hawkesworth has apparently no sentimental objection to flogging as a punishment for petty crime. He has, however, been strongly impressed with the necessity of empowering Police Magistrates to inflict whipping for theft of prodial products. This form of punishment is indeed prescribed in the Caylon Penal Code, but under the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code a Magistrate cannot inflict lashes except on offenders under sixteen years of age. Sir Arthur Hawkesworth has therefore caused a Bill to be drafted on the lines of the special legislation adopted in 1887 for putting down cattle stealing in the North-Western Province. The quickly extending cultivation of cacao and other products and the daily increasing prevalence of the

offence which it is sought to provide against, render it necessary, he says, that more adequate protection should be afforded to planters, both native and European, than the law now gives them. He does not state whether he has secured the assent of the Secretary of State to the introduction of such a Bill, but it is unlikely that he would venture on an innovation of the kind without being sure of his ground. And if the Secretary of State is willing to sanction flogging for petty offences in Caylon he can hardly have any logical ground for refusing to sanction it in this Colony. It is true we have no prodial products to protect in this Colony, but petty larceny is very prevalent, and quite recently a correspondent signing himself "Householder" sent us a letter complaining of the sacking of empty houses of all their fittings. If flogging would prove more deterrent to this class of crime than imprisonment we would be glad to see it introduced. The Chinese in their own country are governed by the bamboo, and rightly or wrongly are supposed to be very amenable to its persuasive influence. Before you can flog your thief, however, you must first catch him, and in his own interest he takes care not to commit his depredations under the eye of the constable. As regards crime of the description in question we must confess we have more confidence in the efficient policing of the city as a means of suppression than in the deterrent nature of the punishment, whether imprisonment or flogging, inflicted on the small proportion of thieves who are maladroit enough to let themselves be caught.

The second reference to crime in Sir Arthur Hawkesworth's speech is of a different character, and shows that if he appreciates the value of the lash in such cases it is not impossible to the advantages of mild treatment as applied to first offenders. His attention, he says, having been drawn to the evil consequences which arise from the indiscriminate committee of first offenders to prison for comparatively trivial offences, and of the absence of any provision in the laws enabling a Judge or Magistrate to defer passing sentence and to allow a first offender to be at liberty on probation or good behaviour for a certain period, and thus to avoid the stigma of a committal to prison, and the contamination which must necessarily arise from association with habitual criminals, he has caused to be prepared a Draft Bill on the lines of the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887. The object of the Ordinance is to provide for cases where the reformation of persons convicted of first offences may, by reason of the trivial nature of the offence or of the offender's youth, be brought about without the degradation of imprisonment. It provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court that, regard being had to the youth, or to the character and antecedents of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, order release on his entering into a recognizance to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to be of good behaviour. In our local Magistrates' Ordinance it is provided that, if upon the hearing of a charge the Magistrate thinks that though the charge is proved the offence was in the particular case of trifling a nature that it is inexpedient to inflict any punishment or any other than a nominal punishment, he may dismiss the complainant or information or may discharge the defendant conditionally on his giving security to appear for sentence when called upon or to be of good behaviour. This, it will be observed, makes the triviality of the offence the only ground on which a Magistrate is justified in discharging a guilty person without punishment, whereas the Ceylon Bill is designed with the view of giving a first offender another chance in certain cases though his offence may not be of a nature to be described as trifling. How to prevent first offenders sinking into the ranks of habitual criminals is a problem which every Government ought to do its best to solve, and as an effort in this direction the Ceylon Bill appears to have much to commend it.

There were 1,982 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 1,422 were Europeans. A Madrid telegram to the Consul states that the new Governor-General of the Philippines will embark at Barcelona on the 13th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) informed us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Talman* left Singapore on the 12th and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

The expedition against the natives of Mindanao has been brought to a successful conclusion, and General Governor, Governor-General of the Philippines, who conducted it in person, has returned to Manila.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the China Merchant steamship, from Glasgow and Liverpool, will call at Hongkong on the 13th, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The Band of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:

Overture—"Cossack" (M. A. G.)

Fantasia—"Folk Song of Italy" (R. M. A. G.)

Fantasia—"Der Wildschütz" (L. L. S.)

Fantasia—"Loring's Schottische."

James Devine, a seaman, was charged before the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday with wilfully remaining behind his ship. The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home said defendant had signed articles on the 1st ultmo. Then, on the 21st instant, he was sent on board the steamer on the 12th inst, but was returned on shore, the steamer departing without him. Defendant, who admitted coming on shore again, stated that he was left behind by accident, and that his wife died four days ago.

The Daily News says:—A certain gentleman, who has been staying for a long time among the South Western islands of Japan, asserts that there is much unutilised material there which might be turned to valuable account. He points to one of these possible sources of wealth, the production of pearls and pearl shells, which he thinks might be used for making jems. We scarcely know why the idea of jam-making and Japan should appear so incongruous, as the two nations are very little different in their ways of life. In the case of pearls, however, the Japanese have made great progress in the way of culture, and the Japanese, like the Chinese, are well known for their pearls.

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The Japanese have made great progress in

THE LATEST UTTERANCE ON THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th August, the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which contains the latest utterance of the home Government on the military contribution question was laid on the table:

Douglas Street, July 23, 1891.

Sir.—You are aware that Her Majesty's Government have had under their long and anxious consideration the question of the military contribution to be paid by the colony of Ceylon.

2.—The subject has been exhaustively discussed by representatives of the Department concerned at the Colonial Office, the India Office, and the War Office—and in the end a despatch of censure was found to exist between them, the matter was dealt with in conference by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for War, and myself; and the following result has been arrived at:

3.—A despatch of censure, dated December 20, 1890, you know that Her Majesty's Government propose to charge the colony a contribution for 1891 of £70,000, rising by £10,000 a year up to £100,000 in 1894. They have, however, in the interval decided to modify slightly the arrangement in favour of the colony. Under this decision the contribution for the five years will be £300,000, instead of the amount of £350,000, viz., £800,000, shall average £75,000, that being the estimated minimum cost of the garrisons at Colombo and Kandy. Under this arrangement, £50,000 having been paid in 1890, the payments for the following years will be for £100,000, £105,000, £110,000, £115,000, and £120,000, for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895 respectively. The colony will be required to pay the contribution either in London in sterling or in the rupee in respect of the Treasury rate of exchange, the Colonial Government choosing one of the two methods of payment for the whole of each year definitely.

4.—In the arrangement of the state of the finances of the colony wherein it is proposed may be asked for, and the Lords of the Treasury and the Secretary of State for War have intimated that the question of the justice of charging for the garrison of Trincomalee must then be re-opened.

5.—It is clear that the considerable addition to the present military contribution will not be acceptable to the Legislative Council; it is, therefore, not without reluctance that I have assented to an increase which, upon all the facts of the case, did not appear to be necessary.

6.—From the earliest days of the administration of Ceylon as a Crown Colony, it was contemplated by the Imperial Government that, in respect of the sum of money to be allowed, it should like India, to which it had been at first attached, pay the whole of its military expenses, but up to 1837 the Imperial Government bore the whole cost of the British pay and money allowances of the troops, including depôt and mess charges, while the colony bore the rest of the expense of maintaining the men and works, and the per cent of certain local corps not borne on the army estimates; the result of this division being that the charge to the Imperial and Colonial Governments in 1832 was almost equal—viz., about £105,000 per annum to each. From 1837 to 1853 the colony, in addition to providing small military services, contributed an annual average of £24,000 in aid of Imperial military expenditure.

7.—In 1864 the Imperial Government took a fresh and important step towards giving effect to the recognised policy of charging the cost of the garrison upon the funds of the colony, and in Mr. Stretton's speech he anticipated that the session of Parliament of that year would introduce "that the principle is now admitted that Ceylon, like India, is at no distant period to provide for the whole of its military expenditures, and an immediate 'step is to be taken for arriving at this result.' Eventually, after a local inquiry, the military contributions of the colony in time of peace was fixed at £124,000, and in 1867, which was a full year from 1867, when war was declared, a fall equivalent to the total military expenditure, including the rest of the small forces then stationed at Trincomalee. At that time the colonial revenue amounted to Rs. 9,700,000, while the revenue of 1889 amounted to Rs. 18,300,000.

8.—The military contribution was reduced to £124,000, and the disbanding of the Ceylon Rifles, and for the next ten years the colony continued to pay in excess the nominal equivalent of £124,000. In 1883, as I need not remind you, the matter was reopened in consequence of the financial difficulties in which the colony was involved, and eventually the contribution for the five years 1883-88 was reduced to Rs. 64,000 per annum.

9.—It may be said that the view originally taken by the Imperial Government, which was also *prima facie* the reasonable view, was that the colony should, as far as possible, pay for the whole cost of its defence, and that this was the law, but that the amount was always in gross excess of the time actually paid; that, on the other hand, the fact of Trincomalee being an Imperial rather than a colonial station has been acknowledged for the present as a reason for not charging the colony with the cost; and further, that the principle that a colony, in return for its benefits, should contribute somewhat in proportion to its means to the general defence afforded to it as part of the Empire, has been laid down and is reasonable and just.

10.—In the present division of the military contribution to be paid by the Eastern colonies the object has been to decide what amount is necessary for the defence of a given colony in time of war, rather than what is required to the Civil Government and as a nucleus for resistance to possible attack.

11.—In the case of Ceylon it is no longer convenient, necessary, or feasible to maintain a number of troops in the Island as a preventive against riot and as a means of preserving peace, and the questions now presenting themselves are (1) what expense is necessary for the defence of the Island, and especially the coasting stations in the Island, in time of war, and (2) how much foreign force, and (3) why Ceylon should not like other countries provide for its self-defence.

These questions for His Majesty's Government have encouraged me to deal with on broad and equitable ground, and I venture to hope that they will be looked at in a similar spirit by the Colonial Office.

12.—It is evident that the safety of each part of the Empire depends not only upon the land force which garrison it, but also upon the troops at home and in neighbouring possessions, as well as upon the ships of His Majesty's Navy; the combination of these three forms of defence giving us the available means of life and power to meet the exigencies of each emergency.

It is therefore *prima facie* just that your colony or dependency should pay not only for its own special land defence, but also for part of the cost of the fleet; and this view is actually carried out in the case of the larger colonies, most of the Asiatic colonies, and in fact, in nearly paying for all their land forces, but also contributing to the cost of ships to supplement the Imperial Navy, and to be employed exclusively in Australasian waters. Similarly, India not only pays for the troops which garrison her frontiers and keep peace throughout her provinces, but also for the defence of the Indian Empire, and it is hardly to be contested that a like train of reasoning does not apply to Ceylon, especially when the understanding upon which Ceylon was detached from India and made a Crown colony is borne in mind.

13.—The annual cost of the garrison of Ceylon at the present time, including the ordinary and current repairs to the works, is estimated to amount to £151,172, one half of which, or £75,586, may be taken to represent the charge for the garrisons of Colombo and Kandy and the balance that for Trincomalee. During the current year, under the decision already stated, the colony will pay less than the charge for Colombo and Kandy, and in subsequent years it will pay from £25,000 to £100,000 in 1894, the average for the five years 1890 to 1894 being £75,000, or practically the minimum cost of the troops in Colombo and Kandy.

14.—It may be useful to consider here what the incidence of the military tax on Ceylon will be under the revised arrangements as compared with the payments made by other colonies and by the United Kingdom. India pays for the whole of its defence; the United Kingdom pays for its own defence and a very large proportion of the defence of the Empire's dependencies. Taking the cost of the Navy at thirteen and a half millions and the population of the United Kingdom at thirty-eight millions, the figures show that the mother country contributes at the rate of nearly seven shillings per head to the naval defence of the Empire. But the British taxpayers have also to bear the cost of the army, amounting to nearly eight

millions, or about nine shillings per head, and therefore the mother country pays for defence purposes at the rate of sixteen shillings per head. Against this, Ceylon, with a population of three millions, is invited to pay for the fire service, which costs £24,000 per year, and the rate of sixpence per head, the State Settlements paying at the rate of four shillings, and Hongkong at the rate of 8s. 8d. per head.

I am aware that Ceylon is on a very different footing from colonies which in point of area are little more than town communities, and that a British settlement in the interior of the Island is one that cannot be pushed far, although having regard to the almost sole dependence of the English labouring population upon wages and the great cost of necessaries, such as lodging, food, clothing, and fuel, I am not clear that the English labourer is not a better workman. But whether allowances can be made for the position for physique, and the economic circumstances of the population, it is impossible seriously to contend that in paying what is now asked Ceylon is heavily taxed for her self-defence. Every country might plead that as much revenue as can possibly be collected should be well laid out in the public welfare, and poverty and in improving the condition of the peasantry, but Ceylon cannot alone have the advantage of successfully contending that it ought to be given security against foreign attack without making any adequate payment in return.

15.—I am sure that the decision which has now been taken by Her Majesty's Government on this difficult question will be accepted as just and not ungenerous to the colony, and that the Council, in voting the sums which have been specified, will readily recognise the fact that the defence of the Island from foreign invasion is one of the chief objects of the colony.

16.—In the judgment of which the local legislature can properly claim that its opinion should prevail. I trust also, that the Council will accept my assurance that the decision has been formed with every possible desire to be fair to Ceylon and to study the interests of her inhabitants, and that, in view of all the considerations of the British Government.

17.—I am addressing you in a separate despatch on the subject of the incidence of the cost of military buildings—I have, &c.

KUTTERFORD.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamond*, from Manila 11th Sept., had moderate breeze and high seas.

The British steamer *Chrysanthemum*, from Wuhan 10th Sept., had light winds and fine weather throughout. Sept. 11th spoke the steamer *Chrysanthemum* and *Titanic*, bound for Shanghai.

The Chinese steamer *Mesopotamia*, from Shanghai 11th Sept., had light to moderate breeze and high seas.

The British steamer *Chrysanthemum*, from Wuhan 10th Sept., had light winds and fine weather throughout. Sept. 11th spoke the steamer *Chrysanthemum* and *Titanic*, bound for Shanghai.

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The British steamer <

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